

# FINAL ATTACK TO CRUSH OIL TRUST

Titanic Battle of Government vs. Corporation Opened.

ASKS FOR ITS DISSOLUTION

Charges Standard and Its Seventy Subsidiary Companies With Violation of Anti-Trust Law and Prays for Injunction.

St. Louis, Mo.—The most serious action ever taken against the Standard Oil Company, and one that involves the continued existence of the most powerful monopoly the world has ever known, was instituted here when the United States Government applied for an injunction, which, if granted, will result in a dissolution of the combination.

The suit will determine once for all whether or not the Standard can retain a complete monopoly of the oil business of the United States.

The petition instituting the suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court by Frank B. Kellogg, of St. Paul, Minn., special counsel for the Government.

The Government's petition in the suit is signed by William H. Moody, United States Attorney Purdy, Frank Kellogg, W. B. Morrison and I. E. Severance, assistants to the Attorney-General. The petition contains 181 pages, or about 100,000 words, and an additional eighty-four pages of exhibit, consisting of by-laws and minutes of Standard Oil meetings and organizations and a mass showing the retail prices of oil in every State and Territory of the Union.

This great battle of the Government against the chief of the trusts was opened with the filing of a petition in equity, asking that the oil octopus be declared an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and that it and its seventy constituent companies and partnerships and the seven individuals who exercise control over them be forever enjoined from further violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, and, further, that the constituent companies be restrained from paying further dividends to the parent company. The latter prayer of the Government, if granted by the Courts, will tie up the funds of the constituent companies and bring to a crisis the affairs of the great oil monopoly.

But a more serious threat than this is contained in the closing paragraph of a statement given out by Attorney-General Moody relative to the suit. This threat is that later the Federal Government may see fit to begin criminal prosecutions against the heads of the Oil Trust, the seven individuals named in the bill of equity as defendants in common with the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, and its seventy constituent companies. These seven individuals are John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers, Henry M. Flagler, John D. Archibald, Oliver H. Payne and Charles H. Pratt. It is a threat of prison bars.

The suit will probably be in litigation for a long time. The defendants have one month to enter appearance, and will probably make their first move by demurring to the bill in equity. This will involve long and tedious legal by-play. If the Court fails to sustain the demurrer the defendants will then be obliged to appear in Court. In connection with the filing of the bill in equity the Government's special assistant Attorney-General, Frank P. Kellogg, made application before Judges Sanborn and Adams for an order to bring non-resident defendants into the jurisdiction of the Court.

If the Court fails to sustain the expected demurrer of the Standard Oil's attorneys, the next thing in order will be the taking of testimony. It is considered probable that a special commissioner will be appointed to take the evidence in the case and that he will certify the record to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as was done in the Northern Securities case.

Following this will be the argument before the Circuit Court of Appeals, and then, if the Government wins, the probable appeal of the Oil Trust to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The statement given out by Attorney-General Moody is remarkable in that in referring to the means by which evidence against Standard Oil has been procured for the present prosecution, no reference is made to any other agency than that of the special counsel of the Department of Justice. The investigation made by the Bureau of Corporations is in no way alluded to, so that the danger of giving the Standard Oil people "community baths" may be so far as possible avoided. This precaution is believed to have been taken with a view not only to the success of the civil suit instituted at St. Louis, but to any criminal proceedings that may be brought later against the seven individuals named in the equity suit and others who may be shown to have been involved in the illegal tactics of the holding company and its constituent companies and partnerships.

Synopsis of Allegations. Washington, D. C.—Stronger even than the arraignments of the Standard Oil Company by Ida M. Tarbell and President Roosevelt is the vigorous

SCHMITZ AND RUEF INDICTED Law at Last Reaches For San Francisco's Grifters.

San Francisco, Cal.—Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz and his boss, Abe Ruef, who made him mayor and with whose assistance and connivance he has built up the most far-reaching and successful scheme of graft ever operated in any American city, were indicted on charges of extortion.

The indictments were found at the end of two days of inquiry under the direction of Francis J. Heney.

orous attack on the great trust made public on the authority of Attorney-General Moody and the Department of Justice. It goes beyond the scope of any previous attack on the great combination which was built up and so long headed and directed by the master financier, John D. Rockefeller.

One assertion that is almost overpowering in its significance to the people in the United States is that with a total valuation of its property of \$69,000,000, the Standard Oil Company, from 1882 to 1895, paid \$512,000,000 in dividends, and besides created a large surplus. No statements have been made since 1896, it is averred.

A synopsis of the allegations against the Standard Oil Company is as follows:

That the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey controls about seventy corporations.

That the company received rebates from railroads amounting to fifty-one and one-half cents per barrel on crude oil and sixty-four and one-half cents per barrel on refined oil.

That rebates were paid to the Standard, on products of the independents.

That the company controls more than ninety per cent. of the business in the United States.

That from 1899 to the present, the individual defendants have controlled the oil business through holding and controlling interest in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

That the Standard Oil Company owns and controls practically all the pipe lines in the country.

That a contract with the Tidewater Oil Company gives the Standard Oil Company control of eighty-eight and one-half per cent. of its business.

That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company consults with the National Transport Company on the making of transportation rates.

That the Standard Oil Company monopolizes the pipe line carrying business throughout the United States, except in Texas, Louisiana and California.

That the company has refused and failed to perform its duties as common carriers.

That the Standard Oil pipe lines have refused to furnish equal facilities for independents.

That they have forced independent refiners to secure their crude oil from the Standard.

That the pipe line companies raised prices to crush competitors.

That in 1905 and 1906 many secret rates given by the railroads to the Standard Oil Company were discontinued because they were to be made public.

That secret rates were given by the New York Central Railroad.

That the railroads of New England made rates which gave the Standard a substantial monopoly of that territory.

That the Standard Oil Company controls rates of various railroads through ownership of stock.

That individuals on boards of directors of railroads cause making of discriminating rates.

That the Standard Oil Company controls the sale of lubricating oils to railroads.

That some railroads pay double the market price for lubricating oils.

That the Standard kills off competition by cutting the price.

That railroad employees furnish the Standard full reports on the shipments of competitors.

That the Standard acted through bogus independent companies.

That the Standard has made enormous and unreasonable profits.

That the territory of the United States has been divided into sections to be handled by the various companies.

Standard Oil Troubles.

New York City.—It was in many ways a day of Oil Trust troubles. Besides the great Federal suit at St. Louis, there was almost sensational activity on the part of the Ohio authorities, who are trying to bring John D. Rockefeller and his associates to book for violating the Ohio Anti-Trust law. Deputy Sheriffs scoured the State in search of M. G. Vilas, H. P. McIntosh and J. M. Robinson, officials of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, who were indicted by an Ohio Grand Jury at Findlay with John D. Rockefeller. Rockefeller is known to be in New York, but the other defendants are in Ohio and, through their attorneys, vainly begged the public prosecutor to allow them to appear by attorney.

Flushed by their success in securing the indictment of five officials of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, the Ohio authorities now propose to institute criminal proceedings against the officials of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the parent corporation, and propose to seek criminal indictments against John D. and William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and John D. Archibald.

At the same time the States of Missouri and Texas are attacking the Oil Trust. Depositions are now being taken in St. Louis, with the object of ousting the Waters-Pierce Oil Company from these two States. As if merely amused by the terrific legal assaults that are being made upon it, the Standard Oil flouted its wealth in the face of the Government by announcing a ten per cent. quarterly dividend. The Government's attack, however, had its effect upon the stock, which fell from 568 to 545 on the New York curb.

Our Wealth \$106,881,414,009. The Census Bureau, Washington, D. C., estimated the total wealth of the country in 1904 to be \$106,881,414,009. Converted into \$1 bills placed end to end the string would be long enough to reach from the earth to the moon and back thirty times.

New York Central Found Guilty. The New York Central Railroad was convicted in New York City on the charge of issuing rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company to the amount of \$26,000, the jury returning a verdict of guilty, after being out two hours. The highest penalty that can be inflicted is a fine of \$20,000.

Best Dried Apples. The dried apple crop is said to be the best ever known. First prices are five and one-half cents a pound.



The Turkey's Revenge.

## TOMMY'S THANKSGIVING.

I'm thankful for a lot of things: I'm thankful I'm alive. I'm thankful that I'm six years old instead of only five. I'm thankful for my tops and toys. And for my Kitty Gray. I'm thankful for the big outdoors where I can run and play. I'm thankful for the things that grow. The apples, aren't they good? That corn where we played hid and seek, As in a little wood.

I'm thankful for the pumpkins round, Just like a golden ball, And jack-o'-lanterns, big and queer, They don't scare me at all. I'm thankful for Thanksgiving Day. For pies all in a row;

I'm thankful grandma made them sweet— She knows I like them so. I'm thankful for the turkey, too, How brown it is and nice! And I'd be very thankful, please, For only one more slice. —Elizabeth H. Thomas, in Youth's Companion.

## A Turkey Anecdote.

The famous French authority, Brillat Savarin, who visited this country more than one hundred years ago, left an account of his experience in hunting wild turkeys. On his return from this expedition some famous man was telling him stories of Washington. The Frenchman's attention wandered, but he, by a marked effort, recovered himself and said: "I beg a thousand pardons, but I was thinking how to dress my wild turkey." Another story of Savarin was told by Talleyrand. Passing through Sens on the way to Lyons, he sent for the cook, according to his custom, and asked what he could have for dinner. The report was discouraging, for although four turkeys were roasting in the kitchen, they were all for one guest. "I should like to meet the man who orders four turkeys for his own eating," said Savarin, and he went to pay his respects to the stranger, who turned out to be his own son.

"What, you rogue, four turkeys, all for yourself?"

"Yes, sir; you know whenever I dine with you, you eat up the whole of les-sots-les-laissent," the tidbit known as the oyster. "I was resolved to enjoy myself for once in my life, and here I am, ready to begin, although I did not expect the honor of your company."

## Secret of a Successful Dinner.

A housekeeper should never get so thoroughly tired out beforehand that she will have to sit like a death's head at the feast. There will be no pleasure in that for her or her family and guests. She should begin her preparations in time, counting the cost in money and strength, so that neither balance will be overdrawn.

The secret of successfully serving a Thanksgiving dinner is to have the greater part of it in readiness before the day itself dawns. The turkey and vegetables need to be cooked on Thanksgiving Day, and the pumpkin pie should be baked fresh that morning, but only the finishing touches need be given to the other dishes. Have the necessary sweeping and garnishing done earlier in the week—the silver polished, and the old family china or precious bits of pewter that make their annual obeisance on this day released from their wrappings.

## Selecting the Bird.

In selecting turkey bear in mind that a fine, plump hen turkey is to be preferred to a male bird. Select one that is smooth and fair, with short, plump breast and a scarcity of pin feathers. Beware of long hairs or scaly legs, which betoken turkey senility. If only Hobson's choice is left, and it is a veteran or nothing, do not despair, as an hour's preliminary steaming will plump him up and make him tender.

## An Epicure at Wholesale.

There is an old story of an epicure, who said: "We have just been dining on a superb turkey, tender and delicate; we left nothing but the bones." Being asked how many were included in the "we," he replied, "Two; the turkey and myself."

## Millions of Turkeys.

It is estimated that six million turkeys are required to furnish the Thanksgiving dinner tables each year. That means over fifty million pounds of meat, worth \$7,500,000. Of this sum the smallest State, Rhode Island, receives the largest share.

## THANKSGIVING DINNER.

Tomato soup. Boiled cod. India relish. Roast turkey. Cranberry jelly. Cabbage gravy. Mashed potatoes. Baked sweet potatoes. String beans. Onions. Oyster patties. Pumpkin pie. Brique ice cream. Raisins. Coffee.

## WASTING STRENGTH

Women who suffer from unnecessary, disagreeable, painful, weakening, female complaints, will find that Wine of Cardui is a safe and pleasant remedy for all their ills. It acts directly upon all the delicate, inflamed tissues, purifying the blood, throwing off the clogging matter and relieving female disorders such as irregular, scanty, profuse, painful catamenia, prolapse, etc.

Also relieves headache, backache, dizziness, cramps, dragging pains, nervousness, irritability, etc.

If you need advice, write us a letter, telling us all your symptoms. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope). Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT IN \$1.00 BOTTLES

"I WROTE YOU for advice, and by following it and taking Cardui, my Female Troubles were cured."—Mrs. R. S. Wallace, Lavaca, Ala.

WINE OF CARDUI

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# WHAT JOY THEY BRING TO EVERY HOME

as with joyous hearts and smiling faces they romp and play—when in health—and how conducive to health the games in which they indulge, the outdoor life they enjoy, the cleanly, regular habits they should be taught to form, and the wholesome diet of which they should partake. How tenderly their health should be preserved, not by constant medication, but by careful avoidance of every medicine of an injurious or objectionable nature, and if at any time a remedial agent is required, to assist nature, only those of known excellence should be used; remedies which are pure and wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, like the pleasant laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. Syrup of Figs has come into general favor in many millions of well informed families, whose estimate of its quality and excellence is based upon personal knowledge and use.

Syrup of Figs has also met with the approval of physicians generally, because they know it is wholesome, simple and gentle in its action. We inform all reputable physicians as to the medicinal principles of Syrup of Figs, obtained, by an original method, from certain plants known to them to act most beneficially and presented in an agreeable syrup in which the wholesome Californian blue figs are used to promote the pleasant taste; therefore it is not a secret remedy and hence we are free to refer to all well informed physicians, who do not approve of patent medicines and never favor indiscriminate self-medication.

Please to remember and teach your children also that the genuine Syrup of Figs always has the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—plainly printed on the front of every package and that it is for sale in bottles of one size only. If any dealer offers any other than the regular Fifty cent size, or having printed thereon the name of any other company, do not accept it. If you fail to get the genuine you will not get its beneficial effects. Every family should always have a bottle on hand, as it is equally beneficial for the parents and the children, whenever a laxative remedy is required.

# PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c. package colors all fibers. They dye in cold water better than any other dye. You can dye any garment without ripping apart. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Missouri

## No More Cold Rooms

If you only knew how much comfort can be derived from a PERFECTION Oil Heater—how simple and economical its operation, you would not be without it another day.

You can quickly make warm and cozy any cold room or hallway—no matter in what part of the house. You can heat water, and do many other things with the

# PERFECTION Oil Heater

(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

Turn the wick as high or low as you can—there's no danger. Carry heater from room to room. All parts easily cleaned. Gives intense heat without smoke or smell because equipped with smokeless device.

Made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fountain beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Every heater warranted. If you cannot get heater or information from your dealer, write to nearest agency for descriptive circular.

## THE Rayo Lamp

cannot be equalled for its bright and steady light, simple construction and absolute safety.

Equipped with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. An ornament to any room whether library, dining-room, parlor or bedroom. Every lamp warranted. Write to nearest agency if not at your dealer's.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

So. 47-'06.

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Women who suffer from unnecessary, disagreeable, painful, weakening, female complaints, will find that Wine of Cardui is a safe and pleasant remedy for all their ills. It acts directly upon all the delicate, inflamed tissues, purifying the blood, throwing off the clogging matter and relieving female disorders such as irregular, scanty, profuse, painful catamenia, prolapse, etc.

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# W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 & \$3.00 Shoes

BEST IN THE WORLD

W.L. Douglas \$4 Gift Edge line cannot be equalled at any price.

To Shoe Dealers: Double Jobbing Houses in the most complete reliable country Send for Catalog

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY AT ALL PRICES Men's Shoes, \$5 to \$15.00. Boys' Shoes, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Women's Shoes, \$3.50 to \$10.00. Misses' & Children's Shoes, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Try W. L. Douglas Shoes. Write for Catalog.

Children's shoes: for style, fit and wear they excel other makes.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other make.

Wherever you live, you can obtain W. L. Douglas shoes. His name and price is stamped on the bottom, which protects you against cheap price and inferior shoes. Take no substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes and insist upon having them.

Fast Color Eyelets sent— they will not wear brown. Write for Illustrated Catalog of Fall Styles. W. L. DOUGLAS, Dept. 12, Brockton, Mass.

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